FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Sub-Saharan Africa

Vol VIII No 107 *2 June 1978*

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Statement Reacts to As-Sadat Remarks on Nile	B 1	1/A5
PMAC Member: Government Subversives Must Be Exposed	B 1	1/A5
Eritrean Spokesman in Beirut Answers Self-Rule Proposal	B 2	1/A6

SOMALIA

Minister Briefs FAO Officials on Locust Damage	B 3	1/A7
DANAB Claims Ethiopian Dead, Wounded	B 3	1/A7

TANZANIA

Dar es Salaam Reports OAU Call to S. African Guerrillas	B 3	1/A7
Dar es Salaam Reports SWAPO Account of S. African Armed Strength	B 3	1/A7

UGANDA

Amin Discusses Cooperation With Pakistani Envoy	B 4	1/A8
Amin Says Africans Free To Buy Arms From Any Source	B 4	1/A8

CENTRAL AFRICA

ZAIRE

AZAP Hints at Recall of Ambassador to Belgium	C 1	1/A10
PRC Foreign Minister To Begin Visit on 3 June	C 2	1/A11
AZAP: Senegal May Send Troops to Zaire	C 2	1/A11
Anti-Mobutu Group Claims Actions in Two Provinces	C 3	1/A12
Mobutu Arrives in Lubumbashi	C 3	1/A12
AZAP Reports on Situation in Shaba	C 3	1/A12
Foreign Residents in Shaba To Be Told of Final Pullout	C 3	1/A12
Spokesman Provides FLNC View of Shaba Conflict [Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU 26 May]	C 4	1/A13

WEST AFRICA

MALI

Mali Opposes Military Pact for Africa	D 1	1/B2

NIGER

Kountche Deems Inter-African Intervention Force 'Premature' [Paris LE MONDE 28-29 May]	D 1	1/B2

NIGERIA

Radio Broadcasting System Renamed, Restructured D 3 1/B4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Angola Expels Portuguese for Economic Sabotage E 1 1/B5
Angolan Ambassador Interviewed on Shaba Conflict E 1 1/B5

LESOTHO

Johannesburg Reports Cuban Delegation in Lesotho E 2 1/B6

SOUTH AFRICA

63 'Terrorists' Captured in Angola Operation Released E 2 1/B6
Defense Minister Scores 'Double Standards' of West E 3 1/B7
Johannesburg: West Must Do More To Counter Marxism E 3 1/B7
SWAPO Conflict Between Nujoma, Chipanga Forecasted E 3 1/B7

BRIEFS

Swedish Aid to Botswana; Ethiopian-GDR Conference; E 4 1/B8
Uganda: Anticorruption Operation

Item 856-B-9 PrEx 7.10:FBIS-SSA-78-107

FBIS-SSA-78-107
Friday
2 June 1978
Vol VIII No 107

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

23

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

ETHIOPIA

STATEMENT REACTS TO AS-SADAT REMARKS ON NILE

WA012220Y London REUTER in English 2147 GMT 1 Jun 78 WA

[Text] London, 1 June--The Ethiopian Government tonight accused Egypt of making plans for military intervention in Ethiopia, according to a radio broadcast from Addis Ababa.

The broadcast was in the form of an Ethiopian Foreign Ministry statement reacting to remarks made by President Anwar as-Sadat two days ago.

Mr as-Sadat had been asked at a news conference then about reports that Ethiopia planned to build a dam on Lake Tana, a source of the Nile. He said that Egypt would go to war if any power tried to deprive it of the vital Nile waters.

Ethiopia's statement tonight said his response to the question was "an important indication of planned military intervention in Ethiopia."

It said that for many centuries Egypt had tried to control the Red Sea and the Blue Nile--the branch of the Nile which rises in Ethiopia.

"Egypt must note that if at this time as in the past, it wishes to commit a shameful act, it will enter a quagmire from which it will not extricate itself," Ethiopia's statement continued.

The Foreign Ministry said proof of planned major military intervention was provided by an open campaign of hostility, provocation and saber-rattling against Ethiopia.

The ministry said Mr as-Sadat's warning was aimed at diverting the Egyptian masses' attention from pressing internal problems.

It was obvious that international plotters, whose principle was "divide and rule," were behind what it called the sinister plan.

PMAC MEMBER: GOVERNMENT SUBVERSIVES MUST BE EXPOSED

LD011527Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade 2d Lt Demessew Kassaye, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council assigned to the Ministry of Transport and Communications, has said that economic saboteurs and political subversives serving secessionist causes who have infiltrated government offices and mass organizations are more dangerous than the separatist forces themselves, who are waging a campaign to dismember the country.

Addressing employees of the 10 departments within the ministry, Comrade Demessew pointed out the serious threats posed by the secessionist agents and sympathizers operating from within. He said that their exposure is one of the pressing tasks that will have to be dealt with.

Expressing gratitude for the spontaneity with which both the employees of the ministry and private heavy duty lorry operators answered the call of the motherland, by either volunteering financial and material donations as contribution towards provisions for the revolution vanguard forces, or rations supply to the war front, Comrade Lieutenant Demessew warned that the safeguarding of the fruits of the revolution still calls for more sacrifice.

He said the decision to suspend fund-raising bazaars temporarily in no way meant that internal and external enemies of the nation's honor and integrity have been completely and totally subdued, or that the need for mass participation in the defense of the motherland and the revolution no longer exists.

Comrade Lieutenant Demessew went on to point out that notwithstanding the decisive victory scored on the eastern front, there can be no respite so long as imperialism and reactionary Arab regimes continue fuelling the separatist movements in Eritrea administrative region. The broad masses in Eritrea are still being denied peace and stability as well as the opportunity to help build the socialist way of life in the country on account of the treachery of those who seem obsessed with the idea of bartering the region to petrodollar reactionary Arab regimes across the Red Sea.

The task of restoring normal peace in Eritrea, the PMAC member went on to say, demands not only the crushing of the organized and armed secessionists groups on the northern front, but also vigilance against the operaters, sympathizers and propagandists in the hinterland. Patriotic and progressive Ethiopians should keep up relentless war on separatist activity in the government and mass organizations, and insure that they are measured out revolutionary justice.

Turning to the question of increased production, the PMAC member enumerated 21 major factors which mitigate [as heard] the effort. These range from [words indistinct] reaction to the concept of job definition, irresponsible handling and management of machinery, bureaucratic red tape and the subversive activities of pseudo-(?progressives).

Comrade Lieutenant Demessew said these effects and drawbacks would have to be removed for the motto "producing while struggling and struggling while producing" to have practical significance.

ERITREAN SPOKESMAN IN BEIRUT ANSWERS SELF-RULE PROPOSAL

JN021003Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0932 GMT 2 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 2 June--An Eritrean spokesman has outlined the position of the Eritrean revolution on the invitation of the Ethiopian regime to enter into negotiations on the basis of what has been described as self-rule for Eritrea.

In a statement published today [paper not named], the spokesman said that 17 years of struggle for independence and for the right of self-determination cannot be given up. He further stated that we have always been for a peaceful settlement, and against the shedding of blood, but the chauvinism of the Ethiopian regime makes a peaceful settlement impossible. The Eritrean spokesman refuted allegations about the Ethiopian forces holding 1,000 Eritrean fighters. He added that since 1975 the Ethiopian forces have been incapable of taking prisoner a single Eritrean revolutionary, while we have more than 5,000 Ethiopian prisoners of war, whose existence the Ethiopian fascist regime refuses to acknowledge.

The spokesman concluded that a battle is currently raging around the city of Barento, where only one completely isolated Ethiopian position remains, and the Eritrean revolution forces are trying to take control of it.

SOMALIA

MINISTER BRIEFS FAO OFFICIALS ON LOCUST DAMAGE

LD012006Y Mogadiscio Domestic Services in Somali 1115 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Somali minister for agriculture, Col Ahmad Hasan Musa, and the delegation he is leading met with FAO officials this morning at Burao. The minister briefed the officials on problems which had occurred in some parts of the country and said that the government was determined to eradicate problems caused by locusts. The minister and his delegation are touring agricultural areas affected by locusts.

DANAB CLAIMS ETHIOPIAN DEAD, WOUNDED

LD011530Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] The Somali-Abo Liberation Front killed 31 Abyssinian soldiers and wounded more than 19 on 30 May in an engagement at (Fankazo), 15 km from the town of Negele in Sidamo province. A report on this in this morning's DANAB, added that the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] destroyed three armored cars belonging to the Abyssinian forces on 31 May in an engagement outside the town of Kabradahare. The report also adds that the enemy forces suffered heavy losses, including dead and wounded. The WSLF forces destroyed two enemy military vehicles near Dagahabur on 26 May, DANAB said.

TANZANIA

DAR ES SALAAM REPORTS OAU CALL TO S. AFRICAN GUERRILLAS

LD012012Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1800 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The OAU has called on two South African guerrilla groups to join their forces against apartheid rule. The call stems from concern over a rift between the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] and the African National Congress [ANC].

Delegates from Egypt, Angola, Libya, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia were given the task at a liberation subcommittee meeting yesterday of reconciling the two groups, both banned in South Africa.

Guerrilla activity has increased in South Africa recently and security police of the racist regime there have confirmed reports of clashes with ANC guerrillas. Reports from South Africa say numerous arrests have been made and large quantities of arms captured.

DAR ES SALAAM REPORTS SWAPO ACCOUNT OF S. AFRICAN ARMED STRENGTH

LD312224Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1800 GMT 31 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--SWAPO said today that there are extensive military buildups [words indistinct] in Namibia by racist South Africa, despite the peace initiatives by the five Western nations for the independence of the territory.

A statement issued by SWAPO to the OAU Committee on Defence, General Policy, Information [words indistinct] meeting in Dar es Salaam, said the racist regime's development includes new types of heavy and sophisticated weapons.

SWAPO said that South Africa is currently shipping into Namibia large numbers of tanks, combat aircraft, artillery pieces and large quantities of ammunition. It is also reported that the South African regime was building new bases, barracks and military airfields in strategic areas in Namibia for offensive purposes against the Namibian people.

UGANDA

AMIN DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH PAKISTANI ENVOY

LD011934Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Life President Amin has received at Nile Mansions, the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Uganda, Mr (Habibul Rahman), who presented to him a special communique on technical cooperation between the two countries. The contents of the communique were not disclosed, but Field Marshal Amin was happy with the contents and remarked that if the agreement between Pakistan and Uganda is implemented, it will be for the benefit of the two countries.

Mr (Rahman) also presented Life President Amin with two English versions of Koran. Dr Amin later informed the charge d'affaires that the people of Pakistan are doing an excellent job in Uganda in various technical fields like education, medicine and engineering. He stressed the need for extensive cooperation in various fields between the two countries.

AMIN SAYS AFRICANS FREE TO BUY ARMS FROM ANY SOURCE

LD261740Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 26 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Life President Amin has reiterated that he is not in the pocket of any power and will not be threatened by any country. He also stressed that no representative of any country in Uganda will ever threaten him or dictate to him, or the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on what to say or what not to say.

The life president appealed to religious leaders and all the people of Uganda to pray for the success and victory of the African and Palestinian revolutions. He said the people of Africa should not be deceived by the imperialists that the Russians and the Cubans are coming to colonize us.

He pointed out that there is no country in Africa that makes planes. All of them buy planes from outside like the Soviet Union, America, France, Britain and others. As independent sovereign states, he went on, African countries are free to buy arms from any country of their choice for the defence of their territory and people, and there is no reason why some countries should make noises when they see a country seeking military aid from Cuba or the Soviet Union. Dr Amin pointed out that America, Britain and other countries refuse to sell arms to Uganda and when they see us buying arms from the Soviet Union and Cuba they say the Russians and the Cubans want to colonize us. The conqueror of the British Empire said that those countries which are selling arms to Uganda, like the Soviet Union, China, Yugoslavia and France, are our friends, not our enemies, because they know the arms are intended for the safety of the people of Uganda.

Turning to the liberation movements in Africa and Palestine, Dr Amin appealed to them to unite and not to fight for leadership, adding that they can always hold elections after they have achieved total liberation of their respective territories.

Turning to the Zimbabwe nationalist leaders, the field marshal called on them to unite. He pointed out that Bishop Muzorewa and the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, who had signed an internal settlement with rebel Ian Smith, together with Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who are living in exile, have all suffered for the liberation of their motherland. He said they should unite and do their best to liberate Zimbabwe, since they are all recognized by the OAU. He paid tribute to the socialist countries who have supported and continue to support African and Palestinian liberation movements in their struggle against imperialist racist regimes and Zionists. He mentioned countries like the Soviet Union, China and Yugoslavia, who have greatly assisted liberation movements.

Dr Amin paid tribute too to the Cubans who came all the way from Cuba to assist the people of Africa. He asked the Cuban representatives in Uganda to inform the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, that the Cubans are the best friends of Africa.

The president called on OAU member states to assist each other when in difficulties. He said it is a shame to Africa and all black people to see that African states always look abroad for aid when in problems instead of turning to sister African countries.

He said there are between three to four hundred million people in Africa and African states which have armies, navies and air forces and there is no reason why African countries should run to each other's help when the need arises [as heard]. He said African countries can recruit foreign experts to maintain highly technical equipment and to maintain aircraft, but only Africans should fight in the front line. He said it should be the same with Arabs, although, he went on, Africans can fight side-by-side with the Arabs since there is Afro-Arab solidarity.

Dr Amin however pointed out that the British are free to live and work in Uganda as long as they understand us and we understand them. Otherwise they have to pack up and go. He warned that exiles who had run away from Uganda were now returning to Uganda after finding life abroad very hard. He said these people should be watched but should not be (?frustrated). They should be urged to work hard for the progress of their country.

ZAIRE

AZAP HINTS AT RECALL OF AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM

PA020307Y Paris AFP in English 0244 GMT 2 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Kinshasa, Jun 2 (AFP)--Belgium is at the root of all Zaire's problems, the Zairese news agency, AZAP, said today, hinting that the Zairese ambassador may be recalled from Brussels. Quoting authoritative sources, it said President Mobutu Sese Seko would meet the Political Bureau of the country's only political party, the Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution [MPR], today to reappraise relations between the two countries.

"These consultations are awaited with impatience in Kinshasa, where it is generally expected they might result in the recall of the Zairese ambassador to Belgium," AZAP declared.

The dispatch, from Lubumbashi, where General Mobutu was conferring with French paratroop officers, said Belgian newspapers had published "lies" about events in Zaire.

"After having recalled the Zairese ambassadors from African countries like Algeria and Libya, it would be unfair to contemplate a contrary policy regarding the former colonial power, Belgium, where Machiavellian plans aimed at subverting the Zairese regime have been dreamed even since Zaire achieved independence," it said.

"All in all, Belgium has always been at the root of the misfortunes suffered by the Republic of Zaire up to now," the agency continued.

President Mobutu himself today reiterated his criticism of Belgium for sheltering leaders of groups opposed to his regime, such as the Congo National Liberation Front, FLNC which was behind last month's rebellion in Zaire's Shaba province. He said the Foreign Ministry had been ordered to make an official protest to Brussels about the press, radio and television facilities offered to "enemies of the Republic of Zaire--the very ones who were behind the massacre of many Belgian nations in Kolwezi." He declared: "How can one improve relations with a country when the official Belgian radio all day pours out through its transmitters false information on the other partner and in doing so gives a platform to assassins and highway robbers?"

AZAP strongly denied Belgian newspaper reports that fighting might have spread from Shaba province to the north-east and northern central regions of Zaire. "There are no border towns in upper Zaire that have been invaded by rebel elements," it said. At Kisangani, one of the places where anti-Mobutu groups were reported to be in action, local people and foreigners were "going about their business peacefully," according to AZAP.

It accused Belgian newspapers and radio stations of "blindly" quoting a statement by the anti-Mobutu Congolese National Movement, MNC-Lumumba, which said guerrillas were trying to capture arms from government garrisons in Bunia and Aba, respectively, on the Ugandan and Sudanese borders.

The news agency said Kolwezi was "quiet" three weeks after the attack which led to the bloodshed in the key mining community.

French paratroops were standing by at Kolwezi itself and at Lubumbashi, the capital of Shaba province, and Likasi, while Belgian units waited in Kamina and Lubumbashi, according to reports reaching here. Travellers returning here from Kolwezi said groups of Katangese rebels were still present around Kolwezi and probably controlled the railhead of Mutshatsha 100 km (60 miles) away, although this has always been denied officially.

An Italian C-130 transport plane yesterday flew six tons of food supplies into Lubumbashi, and the Italian ambassador was on board the aircraft. He said it might be used to evacuate the 300 Italians in the town.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER TO BEGIN VISIT ON 3 JUNE

LD011920Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1543 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 June--Huang Hua, PRC minister for foreign affairs, is expected in Kinshasa on Saturday for a 4-day visit to Zaire. This was disclosed today by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

During his stay in Zaire, Huang Hua will meet with Zairian authorities. He will discuss bilateral matters with them. The head of the Chinese diplomatic corps will be preceded by Ho Kung-kai, PRC Foreign Ministry director, who is also due in Kinshasa during the next few hours from New York via Paris. The latter will be received at Ndjili International Airport by Citizen Ngandu Mwalaba, director of political affairs in the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

AZAP: SENEGAL MAY SEND TROOPS TO ZAIRE

LD012018Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1549 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Lumbumbashi, AZAP--Senegal will spare no effort to come to the aid of Zaire. The following possibility is not excluded: if necessary, Senegal will send members of its armed forces to Zaire.

Mr Moustapha Cisse, Senegal's ambassador to Zaire, stated this at the end of an audience, which lasted more than 1 hour, given him today by the Popular Movement of the Revolution president-founder, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, at his residence in Lubumbashi.

Mr Cisse, who was accompanied by Mr Saliou Niang, a member of the general staff of the Senegalese Army, said that he was carrying a message from President Senghor to his Zairian counterpart which was connected with the aggression perpetrated in Shaba by people armed abroad.

The (?affair) [words indistinct] particularly the Senegalese head of state, who, despite his talks in Paris with his Zairian counterpart and the stopover by the latter in Dakar, decided to send the two envoys to get on-the-spot information, it was added.

The Senegalese intervention in Zaire is connected with the creation of an African force, which will intervene in favor of any country which becomes the victim of aggression, Mr Cisse said.

The regional commissioner and commander of the first military region in Shaba, Maj Gen Singa Boyenge, was present at the meeting.

ANTI-MOBUTU GROUP CLAIMS ACTIONS IN TWO PROVINCES

LD012115Y Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] According to Belgian press reports, trouble has broken out in provinces [of Zaire] other than Shaba. One of the anti-Mobutu movements, the MNC [Congolese National Movement] claimed in Brussels tonight that guerrilla actions have been unleashed against barracks in Aba and Bunya provinces with the object of seizing weapons. The MNC stresses that it has not received any aid from outside Zaire and that its fighters have strict orders that no civilians, European or African, are to be molested. So far ther has not been any confirmation from Kinshasa regarding these reports.

MOBUTU ARRIVES IN LUBUMBASHI

LD011534Y Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] President Mobutu Sese Seko arrived in Lubumbashi this morning. He was met by Gen Singa Boyenge Mosambayi.

AZAP REPORTS ON SITUATION IN SHABA

LD011208Y Kinshaba AZAP in French 1914 GMT 31 May 78 LD/EA

[Summary] The situation is calm throughout the Shaba region. At Kolwezi mopping up operations continue and 250 irregulars have already been arrested by the Zairian Armed Forces. The commander of the first military region, Gen Singa Boyenge Mosambayi, has expressed optimism regarding the revival of economic activity in the area. "All is well, the morale of the civilian population and of the fighting troops is good," Gen Singa Boyenge told AZAP today.

In Lubumbashi, Likasi, Kipushi, Kamina, Kalemie and Kolwezi, the civilian population is carrying on as normal. Calm has returned more or less everywhere since the arrival of the Zairian troops backed up by French troops in all the strategic towns of the area.

Thousands of men, women and children have returned from the bush or other places of refuge to Kolwezi. About 500 people, state agents or workers of certain industrial companies, came back to Kolwezi by train this morning from Fungurume and Likasi. All schools in the urban area of Kolwezi opened this morning. Drinking water and electricity supplies have been restored throughout the town. However, the telephone lines, which still present many difficulties between Kolwezi and Lubumbashi, were only restored late on Tuesday night.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN SHABA TO BE TOLD OF FINAL PULLOUT

LD311342Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] In Shaba, above all the main concern is the disquiet felt by foreign residents. As long as the French and Belgian paratroopers are in the most important cities, they are willing to remain. But the question is: What will happen when the paratroopers leave?

There is ever more talk about a second air bridge to bring the women and children out of Shaba. In connection with the Belgian paratroopers stationed in Kamina, the Belgian minister of national defense has said that they will shortly be relieved and replaced by other paratroopers. These troops may also be entrusted with the task of guaranteeing the departure of foreigners who want to leave. It is being said in diplomatic circles in our country that the foreigners will be warned a few days in advance of the final departure of the paratroopers so that those who want to can leave calmly.

As for industry and Kolwezi it seems that it is intact. What is in danger of being ever more missed in the coming weeks is the presence of foreign engineers.

Finally, there is still no confirmation of the statements made by President Mobutu. According to the Zairian head of state, the hostages taken by the rebels were killed last Saturday in the middle of the jungle.

SPOKESMAN PROVIDES FLNC VIEW OF SHABA CONFLICT

DW261035Y Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 26 May 78 p 8 DW

[Erich Hauser report on an interview with Biondo Mocliano, FLNC [Congolese National Liberation Front] spokesman in Brussels who has just replaced Jean-Baptiste Mpondo in this capacity, in Brussels, date not given, answers given in "fluent German"]

[Excerpt] How is the liberation front organized?

Mocliano: In a civilian and a military arm, above those a Central Committee and on top of that again a Politburo. Gen Nathanael Mbumba is chairing both (Mbumba belongs to the Lunda tribe which is living in the southern part of Shaba, the former Congo province of Katanga). Mbumba was general in Mobutu's Army and, according to Mocliano, Mobutu's police commissioner in the mining town of Kolwezi until 1966 when he, after "mistreatments," he fled to Angola which at the time was still Portuguese. He founded the FLNC in 1968.

Mocliano declines giving information about the headquarters and the composition of the Central Committee and the Politburo. "We are a guerrilla organization, you understand?" but he stressed that the top of the FLNC consists "not only" of former Katanga inhabitants. Central Committee member Mpondo, for example, comes from the mouth of the Congo river "and we also have people from Kisangani and other regions." There is none of the legendary "Katanga gendarmes" of former separatist Moise Tshombe in the FLNC leadership.

The goals of the FLNC?

Mocliano: The overthrow of President Mobutu and the establishment of a new government. Cleaning up the "abscess of corruption and exploitation." Improvement in the social situation of the people of the present Zaire.

In no case does one want a mere separation of the province of Katanga (Shaba) which is rich in raw materials. In the opinion of international experts, for example, the Congolese province of Kiwu could, with a good organization, cover the whole foodstuff requirement of the people of 25 million and export 30 percent to boot.

And what about the raw materials?

Mocliano: We know exactly what our country means. We have not sold any raw materials from the territories we have liberated, because we did not want to expose ourselves to the charge that we are pursuing enrichment like the 5,000 corrupt people of Mobutu. But we did endeavor to keep production going, albeit with better payment for the workers.

Would you, once in government, continue to export raw materials so as to enhance the standard of living of the people with the foreign-exchange proceeds?

Mocliano: We are prepared to cooperate with any country. But we will not be exploited.

Is the cooperation of whites desired?

Mocliano: If they adapt to the living conditions. (Here the criticism comes through that the Europeans and Americans partly lived like former colonial lords in the Kolwezi region--FRANKFURTHER RUNDSCHAU). Besides, we have protected the whites in the liberated territories, at least up to the attack by the Mobutu troops.

On this subject the spokesman of the Belgian Foreign Ministry had said: "The statements by the evacuated people are contradictory, and we cannot as yet form a final judgment. At least some of them testify that the rebels, whatever they may be called, in the beginning behaved like gentlemen. Perhaps they quickly lost control of the eastern ["oeslich," probably misprinted and should read "oertlich--local"] population, which then might explain the statements to the contrary."

Mocliano went on to say: On 17 May (that is after the counterattack of Zaire Government troops--FRANKFURTHER RUNDSCHAU) we told high Belgian Foreign Ministry officials that interested states could dispatch observers and that the International Red Cross could too. In addition we declared that we were prepared to bring the whites, if they wanted to, with buses or trucks to the Angolan border, if Belgium would be able to make Mobutu agree on a cease-fire for that period of time. (The Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman: "we did not get any such information at all").

On 18 May when the dispatching of paratroopers was discussed in Brussels and Paris, the Brussels FLNC bureau announced its alleged offer of 17 May in a communique passed to the news agencies. Mocliano said now that one learned in the meantime that a Belgian air reconnaissance command had flown over Kolwezi on 4 o'clock in the morning on 17 May.

Facts remain unclear. Vague indications exist in Brussels saying that Mobutu turned down a cease-fire, while others say that he agreed to the evacuation of whites to Angola under the prerequisite that "no state citizens of Zaire will be evacuated." Mocliano clarified the matter with the sentence: "Mobutu wanted to use the whites as hostages, not we."

According to public statements of U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet, there exists "no evidence" for Cuban or Soviet wirepulling of the FLNC. But where did the FLNC get the money, arms, and ammunition?

Mocliano: As guerrillas we get them from the enemy. We have been waylaying transports of Mobutu. Soldiers of his army were defecting to us, and there were banks in the areas we liberated now.

Belgian paratroopers were directly or indirectly involved in fighting FLNC troops. Is the presence of FLNC representatives in Belgium legal?

Moclaino: Of course our telephone has been tapped, but since this is illegal in Belgium it never will be admitted. As persons, we are here legally. As FLNC we are moving about in the underground.

The Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman said about the same issue: As you know, we have a great liberal tradition as a home of refugees. Karl Marx lived in his 1849 exile in the "maison de cygne" (Swan House) at Brussels' Grand Place.

My last question to Mocliano: Where did you learn your good German? His answer: an evasive smile. At any rate it was not in the Federal Republic. But he did not have a Saxonian accent either.

MALI

MALI OPPOSES MILITARY PACT FOR AFRICA

LD301542Y Tripoli JANA in English 1532 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Tunis, May 30, JANA--Mali has officially affirmed its opposition to the military pact adumbrated by the French president at the summit meeting of the French-speaking African countries, held in Paris two weeks ago.

Official sources in Mali referred to the deep schisms that appeared between the French president and some African heads of state when the president backed the idea of establishing the pact which aims at bringing back colonialism to Africa under the pretext of keeping peace. Mali exposed the imperialist intentions to intervene in the internal affairs of the African countries and to violate their sovereignty.

The official source said that the African countries are endeavouring to protect peace in the African Continent through the OAU as the best-suited framework for serving the interests of the peoples, and not through military pacts which have clear intention of dislocating the revolutionary forces in Africa and intervening in the internal affairs of Africa, a matter which the revolutionary forces very strongly oppose.

NIGER

KOUNTCHE DEEMS INTER-AFRICAN INTERVENTION FORCE 'PREMATURE'

LD020743Y Paris LE MONDE in French 28-29 May 78 pp 1,3 LD

[Philippe Decaene 27 May interview in Paris with Niger President Seyni Kountche: "The Joint Intervention Force Plan is Premature"]

[Text] [Question] Do you personally approve of the plan to set up a joint African intervention force?

[Answer] My viewpoint has not changed since the fourth Franco-American conference held last year in Dakar. I consider this project premature, because before setting up such a force it is vital for every African state to reorganize and, if necessary, strengthen its national army. This is a priority objective. One must be in a position to reply effectively oneself before requesting outside help. I must add that, for reasons connected with the desire to keep certain information of a military nature secret, I find it hard to see how leaders will agree to place their troops under a joint command....

[Question] Do you find the joint defense pact plan more attractive?

[Answer] In this case too, it is important not to rush things.... My first comment is that a joint defense pact already exists between the West African Economic Community [CEAO] member states. Yet this has not been endowed with any formal structures, apart from a headquarters established in Abidjan and the post of secretary general which has been conferred on a Senegalese officer....

My second comment is that, to be effective, any joint defense pact implies close diplomatic harmonization among the member countries. The matter concerns the foreign ministers first, before it concerns the heads of state....

My third comment is that African states, on the pretext of a defensive alliance, must not create an atmosphere of suspicion among themselves by appearing to cast doubt on certain of their neighbors.

Niger, for its part, does not want to run the risk of tarnishing the good-neighborly relations which it enjoys with Algeria and Libya to the north of its borders, and Nigeria to the south.

My fourth comment is that the West African States Economic Community [CEDEAO] seems to me more suited to drawing up a joint defense pact because, unlike the CEAO, its groups together a large number of states (15 instead of 5) and includes Anglophones and Francophones without distinction. Moreover, a nonaggression pact was signed in Lagos a few weeks ago by the CEDEAO member countries. But at the time, this decision passed almost unnoticed.

[Question] You mentioned Libya.... You have a territorial dispute with the Tripoli government, as Chad itself has...

[Answer] The two are not comparable. Our dispute with Libya is a minor one. Moreover, we are well on the way to a settlement in the Toumo Well affair. This explains why I paid an official visit to Libya in September 1977 and why Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in turn came to Niger on an official trip in January 1978....

[Question] Do you approve of the French intervention in Chad?

[Answer] No one can try to stop a sovereign state from appealing for help to another state--whichever bloc the state belongs to.... If defense agreements have been concluded between two independent countries, both of the partners must honor their commitments, whatever the circumstances. But we, the people of Niger, offered our mediation between Chad and Libya and also between Chad and the National Liberation Front [FROLINAT] and we hardly appreciated it when both the Ndjamena government and the FROLINAT leadership appealed to third parties, whose intervention distorts the progress of the current negotiations....

[Question] Since strong Toubou minorities live on Niger territory, can one talk of the existence of a Toubou problem in your country?

[Answer] Absolutely not.... The Toubous of Niger are treated like ordinary citizens. They are closely associated with the running of public affairs, like all other races in Niger. The areas where they live are perfectly well integrated into the life of the nation, and in particular the process of economic development.... Since they have never been considered a marginal race, the Toubous of Niger do not pose similar problems to those they create in Chad....

[Question] Do you think it is possible to find a quick solution to the West Sahara problem?

[Answer] The OAU is the most appropriate framework for settling the thorny problem of Spain's successors in the West Sahara. This is why we believe in the need to convene the extraordinary summit which the pan-African organization has planned for this purpose. In the circumstances, we strongly deplore the fact that this meeting has been adjourned on successive occasions, and we consider that the next OAU summit, planned for Khartoum in July, offers an excellent opportunity to revive the project for this extraordinary congress....

[Question] Certain sources report another outbreak of drought and new threats of famine in Niger. What exactly is the situation?

[Answer] We will have a food shortage of 50,000 tons of cereals this year, to which must be added 50,000 tons of buffer stocks.... Sincerity does not pay in this respect, because we explained the problem candidly to our partners and they granted us...reduced aid in the form of 25,000 tons of cereals, on the pretext that there is no urgent need to create buffer stocks....

[Question] Is it true that you possess considerable resources derived from the exploitation of uranium....

[Answer] The Arlit mine will enable us to export 1,800 tons of uranium metal in 1978. A second mine, which has just been opened, should enable us to export an extra 600 tons of uranium metal. But what do these 2,400 tons of ore--the country's only real economic resource--mean compared with Niger's tremendous needs? You should not treat us like wealthy people just because of that and measure out aid so carefully to the starving peoples of Niger....

NIGERIA

RADIO BROADCASTING SYSTEM RENAMED, RESTRUCTURED

PA011642Y Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 1 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lagos, June 1 (AFP)--Nigeria's radio broadcasting system has been restructured under a new name--the Federal Radio Corporation (FRC)--with more emphasis now being placed on the development of home-made programmes.

Under the new arrangement, which came into force today, the FRC will be solely responsible for broadcasting to all parts of Nigeria from its main base here and through its linguistic zonal stations in Enugu (east), Ibadan (west) and Kaduna (north).

State radio stations will not be allowed to install transmitters bigger than ten kilowatts and will broadcast only in their own areas.

Significant aspects of the new operation are that all programmes from the FRC will be in English, while more radio time will be allocated to purely Nigerian domestic news.

ANGOLA

ANGOLA EXPELS PORTUGUESE FOR ECONOMIC SABOTAGE

LD311526Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 31 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Angolan Information and Security Directorate, DISA, issued a communique in Luanda on Monday announcing the expulsion of six foreign nationals from the People's Republic of Angola for economic sabotage. The people concerned are of Portuguese nationality and according to the communique, some of them had been agents of PIDE and DGS [colonial secret police].

ANGOLAN AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON SHABA CONFLICT

DW261245Y Mainz Domestic Television Service in German 2000 GMT 25 May 78 DW

[Interview with Louis de Almeda, foreign policy adviser of the Angolan Government and Angolan ambassador in Brussels, by reporter Funck, original language unknown--recorded]

[Text] [announcer] The question was whether his country has been the basis of the Shaba conflict.

[Almeda] That is wrong. No intervention or even invasion was started from Angola. Zaire simply is looking for the easiest way out by trying to pass responsibility for this political event to others. Zaire wants to cover up its own failure and its negative developments.

[Question] Angola and Zaire have a common border that measures 2,500 km. How can you rule out that Angola could have been the starting point of the rebels?

[Answer] No, Angola was no base. It is correct, though, that the Lunda tribe is living on Angolan and Zambian state territories. The Shaba rebellion originated from this tribe. It is only natural that tribesmen from neighbor countries massively supported the rebellion. That is an ethnic problem.

[Question] It seems that the rebels presently are fleeing in the direction of Angola. They even hold European hostages. What will your army do once it meets these rebels with their hostages?

[Answer] My government is unable at the moment to confirm these reports. But if it should be true, really, that rebels and hostages will be crossing the Angolan border, we will see to it that the Europeans will get every possible assistance and protection and that they will be able to return home. We informed the American, Belgian and French governments accordingly.

[Question] Every attack at the Shaba province is a blow at Zaire's vital economic nerve. Angola, however, must be interested in weakening Zaire economically, for President Mobutu still is supporting two of your main enemies in his own country.

[Answer] The stronger Zaire will become and the better its economy will flourish, the greater will be the chance for peace and stability in the entire region. Angola is supporting this, Mobutu is taking the easiest way out by accusing us and by trying to bring war to Angola. This is why he permits other states to intervene. In doing this he personally hopes to stay in power.

[Question] What tasks do the Cubans have in Angola?

[Answer] The part played by our Cuban friends mainly consists in setting up our army. You cannot train an army to become efficient within 6 months or a year. We also need an air force and a navy.

[Question] The GDR intensified its African policy lately; on Monday this week it stated that it will give every kind of support to leftist liberation movements in Africa. The GDR also is engaged in Angola. What role is it playing there actually?

[Answer] This question should be put to the GDR. We have good relations with the GDR simply because it supported our liberation fight and because it continues to help us now to build our country. We would like to have good relations with the Federal Republic too. Despite everything, we still are a free country that wants to maintain good contacts with all nations.

LESOTHO

JOHANNESBURG REPORTS CUBAN DELEGATION IN LESOTHO

LD011240Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1110 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A five-member Cuban mission, led by the Cuban ambassador to Mozambique, Mr M.M.N. Diaz, is presently on a familiarization tour of Lesotho. A spokesman for Lesotho's Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirmed the presence of the Cuban delegation yesterday. An informed foreign observer said it was the first mission of its kind to Lesotho and it could spell danger for South Africa. It could be, he said, that the Cubans--being the proxy arm of the Russians in Africa--are of the opinion that there is enough troubled water in Lesotho for them to fish in.

Lesotho at present does not have stable leadership and it is feared that the tiny mountain state, completely surrounded by South Africa, might accept Cuban aid, seriously affecting relations between South Africa and Lesotho. The country is economically totally dependent upon South Africa at present.

The Cuban delegation to Lesotho is the first official overture toward the regime of Chief Leabua Jonathan. Diplomatic observers in Maseru, the capital, are puzzled by the move since traditionally political (?inclinations) and ties have been with the West.

SOUTH AFRICA

63 'TERRORISTS' CAPTURED IN ANGOLA OPERATION RELEASED

LD271408Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1300 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] The South African defense force has released 63 half-trained terrorists and terrorist accomplices captured in the limited military operation in Angola earlier this month. They have been released into the care of the chief minister of Owambo, Pastor Ndjoba, and they will be allowed to return to their homes on Monday.

A defense force spokesman says the terrorists captured in Angola can be divided into three categories: the first category is a group of seasoned and well-trained terrorists. The two categories released today consisted of individuals who had been lured across the border by SWAPO terrorists under false pretences and people who had been taken across the border by force. None of them had completed their terrorist training. It was decided to release them because they no longer had any information of value of the defense force.

DEFENSE MINISTER SCORES 'DOUBLE STANDARDS' OF WEST

LD270954Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] The South African defense minister, Mr P.W. Botha says South Africa will attack terrorist camps in Angola again if it becomes necessary. Speaking at George in the Cape Province, Mr Botha repeated the government's view that double standards were being practiced against South Africa. France and Belgium could send paratroopers to Zaire or any other black state to restore order, but if South Africa defended her friends then it was described as devil's work. Mr Botha said news reports indicated that the West had warned South Africa not to attack SWAPO bases in Angola again, but if it became necessary South Africa would.

JOHANNESBURG: WEST MUST DO MORE TO COUNTER MARXISM

LD311404Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1300 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] The South African prime minister, Mr Vorster, says he welcomes signs of changed attitudes on the part of the West toward Africa, but he criticized the West for not going far enough to counteract Marxist world strategy. Speaking at a Republic Day celebration in Pretoria, Mr Vorster also criticized the West for their failure to provide South Africa with weapons.

Today marks the 17th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa.

In his address, Mr Vorster said no one had done more than South Africa, in the face of increasing threats, to promote peace. It was better to look for political solutions than to fight but if the conscience of a country was clear and it had shown the world that it had done everything in its power to promote peace and it was not accepted, only one alternative remained. The prime minister said the people of South Africa had become united and anyone who wanted to tackle South Africa would have to contend with all its population groups.

SWAPO CONFLICT BETWEEN NUJOMA, CHIPANGA FORECASTED

LD291301Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Station commentary: "SWAPO's Uncertain Future"]

[Text] The release of 19 SWAPO members detained in Tanzania, among them Sam Nujoma's arch rival, the former information secretary, Andreas Chipanga, seems likely to lead to a new conflict within the revolutionary organization's leadership ranks. To appreciate the situation fully, one must study the background. In April 1976, six SWAPO members, including three executive members--one of whom was Chipanga--were arrested in Lusaka by armed Zambian police. At the time, a serious split had developed among SWAPO members in Zambia, with one group accusing the organization's military leaders of corruption and demanding the election of a new political executive. Also at this time, many prominent SWAPO leaders had returned to South-West Africa to work with the Turnhalle Conference, in pursuit of a peaceful settlement. Now, the Zambian dissidents were wanting to follow suit.

In December 1976, a SWAPO commission of inquiry, under the chairmanship of John Ya Otto, released its report on the discontent within the organization. Ya Otto said the central figure had been Chipanga, maintaining that because Chipanga was opposed to violence, he was determined to overthrow the leadership corps of SWAPO's Central Committee.

It's clear that the clash between Nujoma and Chipanga originated as a result of Chipanga's opposition to violence, for it was during his captivity in 1976 that SWAPO decided to launch a full-scale onslaught on the north of South-West Africa. Now Chipanga has been released, and diplomats present in Dar es Salaam say Tanzanian officials asked them to make no statements on the matter, a desire for secrecy which, they say, emanates from Sam Nujoma's opposition to the release. Nujoma did not want the 19 SWAPO men released and deported. He wanted them delivered to him.

Meanwhile, observers in Tanzania, who describe the Chipanga group as a more conservative, pro-Western element in SWAPO, are speculating that Chipanga will return to South-West Africa to join moderate leaders in working toward a settlement. Clearly, Chipanga's release will, in these terms, lead to new internal conflicts within SWAPO's leadership's ranks and if he effects sufficient support it could eventually lead to a new look SWAPO as well. Mr Sam Nujoma must be a very worried man.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH AID TO BOTSWANA--Gaborone, Botswana, May 26 (AFP)--Botswana will receive aid amounting to 25 million U.S. dollars from Sweden over the next two years, it was officially announced here today. An agreement was signed to this effect here today by Swedish Government representatives and a senior official in Botswana's Finance and Development Planning Ministry, Kenneth Mathambo. He said the grant would be used to finance water supplies and other projects in rural areas. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1845 GMT 26 May 78 PA]

ETHIOPIAN-GDR CONFERENCE--A 10-day seminar on socialist planning began in Addis Ababa today with 150 planning experts from various government departments attending. It is the second of its kind in Ethiopia and is being held in accordance with an agreement reached between the planning commissions of the GDR and socialist Ethiopia. The agreement envisages a training program for professionals in the field of training to be completed in three sessions within a period of 1 year. The current seminar will focus on the principles and structure from the [words indistinct] for a national economic plan, branch planning and establishing a regional planning system. [Text] [Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 29 May 78 LD]

UGANDA: ANTICORRUPTION OPERATION--Life President Idi Amin has directed the commissioner of police, Mr Obura, to give Maj Bob Astles new (?cars) to enable him resume his anti-corruption operations, which he had stopped because of lack of adequate transport. Maj Bob Astles will, while carrying out his operations against corruption, especially against smuggling and kondoism, work in collaboration with the police and military police. The president said that Maj Bob Astles' office will be in the Uganda Development Corporation building, where his former office was. Maj Bob Astles will select the people (?who) work with him from the police and the army and is directed to get full briefing from the commissioner of police, Mr Obura, who will assist him whenever necessary. After his operations, Maj Bob Astles will report back to Mr Obura. Life President Amin was confident that with his long experience, Maj Bob Astles would carry out his operations as successfully as he did on Lake Victoria against coffee smugglers. [Text] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 30 May 78 LD]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151